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"general reader and to those whose interests and duties call them to the study of public affairs; it is meant for the library, the study table, the editorial room, and the class room." There are some 250 contributors to this work, including many of the best known university men in America.

CLYDE LYNDON KING.

University of Pennsylvania.

MOSES, ROBERT. *The Civil Service of Great Britain.* Pp. 324. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

The thesis of this doctoral dissertation is essentially that the results secured by the British system of dividing civil service employment into two classes (one open to university graduates and practically closed to others, the second open to all comers with the prerequisite qualifications) have, on the whole, proved successful and beneficial in securing high-grade talent in the public service. The author feels that the government "should see that its schools educate for all kinds of work, that ability and promise are lifted as far as possible above want and social handicap. . . . For the present we must recognize and be prepared to find men who are ambitious and dissatisfied, and for whom the state can do nothing; and we can extend only our sympathy to the stenographer or clerk of long standing who sees himself subordinated to recent university graduates, and feels that he has suffered the last indignity."

The author points out that there is no such thing as really open competition in the United States in civil service. As obstacles separating the ablest available competitors from the best available positions he enumerates: the apportionment to states, the practice of submitting to the appointing officer the names of three eligibles for each vacancy, the low standards of examinations for all but the technical and legal positions, the practice of preferring disabled veterans, soldiers and sailors for all civil positions, the want of proper waiting lists and the practice by which "candidates bid for salaries"—that is, indicate the lowest salary that they are willing to accept.

It is contended that the personnel and efficiency of the civil service should be improved by "raising educational standards and salaries and making a definite appeal to men of the highest college and university training, and to those especially prepared to choose the civil service as a career." On the whole, the thesis is a well supported, well written and creditable piece of research work.

CLYDE LYNDON KING.

University of Pennsylvania.

TAFT, WILLIAM HOWARD. *The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court.* Pp. 133. Price, \$1.25. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1914.

First and last an enormous amount of literature has been written upon the various decisions of the Supreme Court under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. But it may be confidently asserted that never has there appeared a more keen and searching analysis of those decisions than is contained in ex-President Taft's little book *The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court*.

The volume begins with an examination of the common law rule regarding